

Social Questions Bulletin

The Methodist Federation for Social Action, an unofficial membership organization, founded in 1907, seeks to deepen within the Church, the sense of social obligation and opportunity to study, from the Christian point of view, social problems and their solutions and to promote social action in the spirit of Jesus. The Federation stands for the complete abolition of war. The Federation rejects the methods of the struggle for profit as the economic base for society and seeks to replace it with social-economic planning to develop a society without class or group discriminations and privileges. In seeking these objectives, the Federation does not commit its members to any specific program, but remains an inspirational and educational agency, proposing social changes by democratic decisions, not by violence.

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Troubled U.N. Session

More eloquent phrases to set forth the futility and insanity of war in this sixteenth year of the nuclear age could not be expressed than those used by President Kennedy before the sixteenth session of the U.N. Sept. 25:

"The events and decisions of the next ten years may well decide the fate of man for the next ten thousand years . . . A nuclear disaster could well engulf the great and the small, the rich and the poor alike . . . Mankind must put an end to war, or war will put an end to mankind . . . Let us call a truce to terror . . . The mere existence of modern weapons, ten million times more powerful than anything the world has ever seen, and only minutes away from any target on earth, is a source of horror . . . Every man, woman and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by accident, miscalculation or madness. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us . . . The risks inherent in disarmament pale in comparison to the risks inherent in an unlimited arms race . . . It is therefore our intention to challenge the Soviet Union not to an arms race but a peace race, to advance together step-by-step . . . until general and complete disarmament has been achieved."

These are notable and heartening utterances. They are cancelled out when the President states Western intention concerning Berlin: "The Western powers have calmly resolved to defend, by whatever means

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Behind the Headlines

It didn't even make the front page. Yet in the headlines on national events there was no more significant happening. It was the sessions of a National Assembly for Democratic Rights. Its importance was in its objective, and also in the number and kinds of people it brought together, from the Midwest and Pacific Coast as well as the East. Especially significant was the number of religious leaders among its sponsors. This was due in part to the work for the repeal of the McCarran Act previously done by a committee of which Prof. Arthur Swift of Union Theological Seminary was Chairman, and of which Olive Van Horn, retired Y.W.C.A. worker, was Secretary.

The Assembly's purpose was to lay the foundation for a nationwide movement to reverse the 5-4 Supreme Court decisions of last June (on Oct. 9, the Supreme

Court refused to re-open the case) concerning the McCarran and Smith Acts. In the background of this effort is the basic fact that our nation now faces the most powerful attack in its history upon the democratic rights guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The June decisions, added to those in recent contempt of Congress cases, make the Supreme Court part of the forces attacking the First Amendment. This situation reverses the role assigned the Federal Courts by the founding fathers. When Madison introduced the Bill of Rights to the Congress he said:

"If these ten amendments are incorporated in the

Though always unofficial, the Methodist Federation for Social Action was asked by the 1908 General Conference of The Methodist Church to prepare a statement of principles. This was adopted as the Social Creed of The Methodist Church. In its half-century, some of the most distinguished Methodists have been identified with it—Bishop Francis John McConnell served the longest term as its president. The establishment of the official Board of Christian Social Concerns in The Methodist Church in 1952 was a significant step. Both the official and unofficial organizations have unique contributions to make to alert ten million Methodists to issues vital to our human future. Because it is unofficial, the MFSA is still needed, and can still pioneer. The MFSA invites new members, Methodists and non-Methodists, who agree with our masthead. Membership—minimum—is \$5 per year, including subscription to the monthly "Social Questions Bulletin". Subscription to the Bulletin only is \$2 per year.

The Rev. Lee H. Ball
Executive Secretary and Editor
11 Forest Boulevard
Ardsley, New York

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are forced upon them, their obligations and their access to the free citizens of West Berlin and the self-determination of those citizens . . . We cannot yield those interests. We cannot fail these commitments. We cannot surrender the freedom of these people for whom we are responsible."

Sept. 26 Gromyko told the U.N.: "The true reasons for the heightening of international tensions should be sought in the aggressive nature of the NATO military bloc powers . . . The threat to peace did not appear today or yesterday. It matured from year to year with the continuous postponement of a German peace treaty . . . The facade of . . . parliamentarianism in (West Germany) covers up the activities of those who once nurtured fascism, who bear the prime guilt for the second world war . . . The political successors or even outright henchmen of Hitler are mobilizing their forces and waiting for the hour to take their revenge for the lost war."

On self-determination, Mr. Gromyko said this slogan really means the absorption of the German Democratic Republic by West Germany, and besides the Germans self-determined themselves as long ago as 1949 when they created two German states.

Mr. Gromyko says there is a way out—to sign now a German peace treaty and so normalize the situation in West Berlin, now a hotbed of war danger, by turning it into a demilitarized free city. No one would be harmed by this. The main thing is to write "finis" to the second world war. "A German peace treaty would not involve the disruption of the way of life in either of the two German states, or in West Berlin . . . The Western powers want the freedom and welfare of West Berlin? We are in favor of that . . . As to the freedom of West Berlin's ties and communications with the outside world . . . there is no question of banning access to West Berlin or of a blockade, as some people try to assert . . . As the Soviet Government (has) repeatedly declared, the United Nations could also serve as a guarantor of the status of the free city (of West Berlin)."

President Kennedy said: "The logical place to begin (disarmament) is a treaty assuring the end of nuclear tests of all kinds . . . We are prepared to sign that treaty today."

Mr. Gromyko responded: "The Soviet Union undertook (resumed nuclear tests) with a heavy heart. It did so in the face of somber facts, in reply to outright threats on the part of the United States and its allies in the NATO military bloc to use force if a German peace treaty is signed. In the face of extensive military preparations of the Western powers . . . the government of the U.S.S.R. had no option but to take steps

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constitution, these independent tribunals of justice, will consider themselves in a peculiar manner as the guardians of those rights. They will be an impregnable bulwark against every assumption of power . . . legislative or executive. They will be naturally led to resist every encroachment upon rights expressly stipulated in the constitution. . . ."

It was to this end that the constitution gave federal judges life tenure during "good behaviour."

The recent majority democratic rights decisions have made the Supreme Court the destroyer instead of the defender of the First Amendment. Furthermore these decisions have made the Court a senior partner of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and its subsidiaries. Here is one of the facts which makes the present offensive against democratic rights the most dangerous in our history.

The day after the Assembly for Democratic Rights meetings the Un-American Activities Committee subpoenaed twenty of the leaders to appear for a hearing.

Those who support, and all who will support, the effort to bring the Supreme Court back to its original duty need constantly to remember that the First Amendment does not *give* persons and organizations the four freedoms—religion, speech, press and assembly. It assumes they have them by the nature of our government. Consequently, in the plainest of language, the First Amendment forbids the Congress to make any attempt to take these inherent democratic rights away from the people, denies it the power to make any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging free speech, press and assembly.

In presenting the Bill of Rights to Congress, Madison made it the duty of the federal courts to resist "every encroachment" upon its guarantees by the executive as well as the legislative branch of the government. It follows that decisions which confirm, instead of resisting, such encroachments make the Court itself a violator of the constitution. This is the situation presented us by the decisions upholding the Smith and McCarran Acts. Their consequences go beyond the organizations and persons deprived of their constitutional rights. They involve the future well being of the nation.

In the first place the Smith Act decision for the first time in our history outlaws a political party for ideas alone. The Communist Party has never been indicted, let alone convicted, for any act of violence. In his dissent Justice Black points out that preceding and during the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798, the Federalists tried to get the Jeffersonian party outlawed. They called the

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Executive Secretary and Editor "Social Questions Bulletin,"

Rev. Lee H. Ball, 11 Forest Blvd., Ardsley, New York
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A BUCK A MONTH

We seek to double our income, that we may more effectively reach members of The Methodist Church, and other friends, to help alert them on social issues, and encourage them to social action.

Each month we enclose a reply envelope. We ask for your Buck a Month—in addition to your subscription or annual membership contribution.

All you have to do is reach in your pocket NOW while you are reading this, take out a dollar, write your name and address on the back of the envelope, put your dollar in this envelope, and mail it.

Your response would be so helpful and encouraging to our cause! Thank you!

to strengthen the defensive capability of the Soviet Union. The NATO military bloc, without any twinges of conscience, systematically conducted tests of nuclear weapons throughout the entire period when the Soviet Union did not conduct any tests. The fact that those tests were conducted by the French does not change the situation by one iota. The hypocrisy of the clamor raised around the harm of nuclear tests . . . is discernible a mile away. On the whole the Western powers have conducted many more tests than the Soviet Union has. The Soviet Union is compelled to do all this by the actions of the NATO powers."

"Where is the way out?" asked Mr. Gromyko. "There is a way out, and it has been proposed by the Soviet Government. This is to agree on general and complete disarmament. Such agreement would mean the solution of a nuclear test cessation as well."

President Kennedy offered a three-stage program to achieve general and complete disarmament, with accompanying inspection. Soviet spokesmen commented, "Nothing new."

Mr. Gromyko said the disagreement was over the objective—should it be disarmament-and-control, or control over armaments. He said control would result in a potential aggressor obtaining that very information in which he was interested, which would serve the purposes of aggression. The U.S.S.R. has reiterated that if we agree to general and complete disarmament first, we can then write our own ticket on inspections. Cannot this gap between East and West be bridged?

President Kennedy said there was a need for self-determination in the Communist empire. African delegates did not like President Kennedy's equating the kind of colonialism there is in Africa with Soviet domination in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Gromyko backed the liberation struggle in Algeria, Angola, Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Congo, where "the colonialists do not want to leave, and are hatching plans to dismember the Republic of the Congo, and wrest from it the wealthy province of Katanga." He supported the anti-colonial declaration of the Belgrade Conference for "the immediate, unconditional, complete and final renunciation of colonialism." Mr. Gromyko said the U. N. should demand "an immediate and unconditional end of terror and colonial wars, the withdrawal of all troops of governing countries, and the complete elimination of foreign military bases in the territories of the colonies . . ."

Mr. Gromyko explained that "in the present world there exist different social systems and ideologies. Under these conditions there is no other way toward the preservation of peace but that of peaceful co-existence of states." He asked for a non-aggression pact between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries, the creation of atom-free zones, and the withdrawal of foreign troops from alien territories.

Kennedy and Khrushchev seemingly do not admit that anything that is between them is negotiable. If official words are taken at face value, the human race appears destined to be atomized in conflict between the irresistible force and the immovable object. Each appears stubbornly unyielding, each blames the other. When these so-human characteristics appear entrenched

leaders Jacobins—the ruthless, violent party of the French revolution, and accused them of being agents of a foreign power—France. But they could not get Congress to pass an outlawry law.

Justice Black concludes with regret that our situation is worse than what happened in those dark days. He adds that in our times, the world around, the outlawing of political opposition has often been the first step toward dictatorship. The acceptance by the majority of the wild words of the Un-American Committee, and its paid informers, concerning the Communist Party, as though they were the findings of a jury after due process of law for the defense, is a disgrace to the legal profession.

In the second place, under the McCarran Act decision any organization which advocates any measures the Communist Party has even supported, or spreads similar ideas, can be destroyed by the type of publicity required, and its members punished without due process of law. This takes in all measures for the welfare state, advocacy of ending of war, rights of labor, equal opportunities for all races, and could therefore be invoked against all religious social action groups. For failing to make required reports each day counts a separate offense. This makes possible a fine of half a million dollars and imprisonment for fifty years. If this monument to the fears created by the cold war, the war in Korea, and the rantings of McCarthy were impartially enforced, it would deprive the nation of the knowledge essential to escape from the dangers now threatening. Today the words of a wise man in an ancient book are truer than ever: "without knowledge the people perish."

Finally the decision upholding the McCarran Act endangers the very existence of our nation. We are living in one of the greatest days of universal change in the records of mankind. There is now no status quo anywhere in the world. History shows us only two ways for basic change in the form of government and the nature of the economic order—discussion leading to agreement of a sufficient majority, and civil war. The McCarran Act decision rules out the discussion and leaves only civil war, with its possible near annihilation. This tells us that today unless they use the knowledge of a new source of energy for life instead of death, the people will perish.

The disasters threatened by the Smith and McCarran Act decisions can be avoided. This requires a counter offensive as inclusive as the attack on the First Amendment, mobilizing all organizations working for the nation's well being, and all persons who know that the way into the future is by full discussion of all issues and not by repression and silence. The necessary tactics are education of the nation by facts and demonstration in action. The facts are in the dissents of the Supreme Court minority. They are the ammunition for the counter-offensive. To be effective they need to be translated into the speech of the man in the street, the housewife in the kitchen, the youngster in the school. Also the nation needs to be shown again what it learned in the decade before World War II—the indivisibility of war and fascism, peace and democracy.

A special responsibility for using the tactic of demonstration lies upon religious groups for social action. If

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in irreconcilable nuclear power blocs, the doom of civilization impends. What should Christians and peace-makers do?

Is the impasse hopeless? The U. S. insists upon the freedom of West Berlin, and access to it. Both these principles the U. S. S. R. grants. Given these two points, Kennedy expressed willingness to negotiate larger issues, though no details were spelled out. Walter Lippmann says nations, as well as individuals, have breaking-points, beyond which they cannot be pushed with impunity. Adversaries should stay clear of these. For the U. S. this breaking-point is access to Berlin; for the U. S. S. R. it is giving nuclear arms to the West Germans.

We gather that hints are being given the West Germans that they must adjust to the idea of recognizing that there are in fact two Germanys, of recognizing that the Oder-Neisse is the eastern border of Germany. Mr. Khrushchev has told Paul-Henri Spaak he prefers "slow negotiations to a quick war," and he removed the end-of-the-year deadline for signing an East German treaty. Despite official intransigence, hopes for negotiations rise. President Kennedy said, "We are committed to no rigid formulas. We seek no perfect solution."

We must have faith that human beings are still intelligent enough to find a liveable alternative to self-annihilation.

Troika?

Never did more critical problems confront the U. N. Who would succeed Dag Hammarskjöld? President Kennedy said, "However difficult it may be to fill (his) place, it can better be filled by one man rather than by three. Even the three horses of the troika did not have three drivers—only one."

Mr. Gromyko replied that "the United Nations structure has not yet been brought into line with the actual balance of power in the international arena. Some say that (the troika) will paralyze the United Nations' work. This is absurd. It is not the United Nations that will be paralyzed . . . Destroyed will be the basis for the pursuit by certain powers of a policy of subjugating the United Nations to the narrow selfish interests of the known military blocs. We stand for the immediate solution of the question of the administration of the United Nations Secretariat on the basis corresponding to the actual situation in the world."

The U.S.S.R. has not put in an actual "troika" resolution, and may not reject some temporary or modified solution.

Hammarskjöld Tireless World Servant

A paper in Ghana called the senseless death of Dag Hammarskjöld "the Number One International Murder." Papers in India blamed the British for not allowing the Ethiopians to fly three jet planes over East African territory to guard U.N. forces from Tshombe's two jets (flown by French and Belgian pilots). This lack of air cover forced Hammarskjöld's fatal night flight. Finally Hammarskjöld was trying to do what Lumumba, duly elected premier of the Republic of the Congo, had asked the U.N. to do, preserve the integrity of the Congo. Lumumba sought a strong central government in the Congo, and there can be no

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these groups will continue unabatedly the constitutional utterances and activities which make them liable under the McCarran Act, it will become impossible to enforce the Act. The Attorney General will then have to so report to the President and the nation. H. F. W.

Notes

Sept. 24 *Maud Russell* addressed our Oregon Chapter, in Portland, on her impressions gained in her recent 10,000-mile trip in China.

Fifteen Episcopalian clergymen, en route in September to the General Convention in Detroit, who were arrested in Jackson, Miss., for their integration efforts, should give Episcopalians a sense of pride. At the same time the American image is further dimmed.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter G. Bergman, CORE members in Detroit, were on the Freedom Ride bus that was burned in Anniston, Ala. There Dr. Bergman was beaten and kicked by white ruffians. Back in Detroit, stones were thrown through the windows of the Bergmans' home. Now, four months after Alabama, Dr. Bergman, in a Detroit hospital for an appendectomy, went into a coma. The cause; brain damage! Such is part of the price paid by courageous souls to make democracy and self-determination meaningful in these United States!

But not in vain! The I.C.C. announces, effective Nov. 1, an end to segregated bus terminal facilities!

Angola

From 30,000-50,000 Africans in Angola are estimated killed by the Portuguese repression, whose troops use NATO weapons—estimated cost to American taxpayers, \$298 million. "For hundreds of miles, as seen from the air, villages and towns are gutted ruins," a reporter writes to the London Observer. Airplanes burn the villages and the people in them with napalm bombs and phosphorous grenades. O Lord, how long?

The Portuguese attack the literate Africans first. Eight African Methodist pastors have been killed, half of the 150 in Angola have fled or been imprisoned. Half the Methodist churches and schools have been Five Methodist missionaries have been imprisoned by the secret police. One, Raymond Noah, has been released.

Thousands of Africans are herded into concentration camps, where some are tortured. 1,500 are in the camp at Lobito, where Congo uranium is put on American ships by forced African labor.

The Bulletin editor's parents were missionaries for the Methodist Church in Quessua, Angola. This editor was born there, his mother is buried in Quessua. As a boy, he remembers seeing objects his father had brought back to this country from Angola: a slave whip made of hippopotamus hide, with a well-worn knot on its end; a palmatorium, a perforated wooden disk with which the palms of African slaves were struck, inflicting great blisters if not breaking the bones. These things came from more than fifty years ago, but newspaper accounts state the cruel palmatorium is still used. The editor's father used to say he thought the Portuguese were the most cruel of all the colonizers. Often the first name of the Portuguese slavemaster was "Jesus"!

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stable government in the Congo unless Katanga is in it, for Katanga produces a billion dollars' profit a year, now going to the Belgian industrialists who control it. The U.N.'s man, Congo President Joseph Kasavubu, turned Lumumba over to Tshombe, in whose territory he was murdered. What bitter irony, that while flying by night to meet Tshombe to talk about a cease-fire, Hammarskjold met his death!

Last fall Africans demonstrated in London's Trafalgar Square against Hammarskjold's complacency in allowing Lumumba to be undermined. One banner they carried read: "Congo Uranium Was Used for Hiroshima."

The Katanga troops who fought the U.N. soldiers were led by white officers—Belgians who had violated the U.N. order to return to Belgium; French Army refugees involved in anti-De Gaulle plots who had fled Algeria; mercenaries from the Foreign Legion. There was criticism that the U.N. force sent to disarm the Katanga secessionists was too weak, and insufficiently supported. They, in turn, were surprised by the leadership and materiel possessed by the Katanga rebels. The Congo has to be unified. This would be less difficult if Western colonials would stop organizing violent resistance. The U.S. is supporting U.N. action for unity, perhaps fearing that failure to do so would play into Gizenga's hands. Gizenga, Lumumba's ally, is now prominent in the Congo government.

What About China?

There will be strong pressure to admit the People's Republic of China to the U.N. The U.S. no longer has the votes to keep this question off the agenda. Nationalist China, in the Security Council, is set to veto the admission of Outer Mongolia to the U.N. The U.S.S.R. will respond by a veto of the membership application of Mauritania (in Africa). At this point the General Assembly will probably take up the matter.

It is believed three-fourths of its 100 members favor seating mainland China. But it is also believed that two-thirds of the Assembly members, seeking to pacify the Americans, will vote for a two-China solution—keeping Taiwan in the Assembly too. Peking, however, probably will not join on such terms. The Americans have decided to reject this kind of "victory". President Kennedy has instructed the U.S. delegates in the U.N. to work against the two-China proposal.

The U.S. may tie the China question to a proposal to enlarge the Security Council, ask for a committee to study the entire matter and report back next year. This would achieve another year's postponement of the seating of mainland China.

David Wesley writes in the *National Guardian* Sept. 25 that whatever happens, the U.S. maneuvers are certain to create bitterness among the delegates. If the Assembly makes the China admission matter a procedural question, and if Peking wins in the Assembly, the Security Council will probably settle this long-drawn-out issue once and for all and admit the People's Republic.

The U.S. will suffer thereby another defeat. David Wesley states that is just what the American Right

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Time has run out for this greed-driven, inhuman, merciless colonialism!

97 Out of 100

The cover of Sept. 15 *Life* portrays a grotesque plastic-encased, fire-shrouded figure, and the caption reads, "Survive Fallout. 97 out of 100 people can be saved." Wherever did they dream up 97%? A Rand study (Holifield committee hearings) shows only 3% dead as a result of a very small 300-megaton attack on military targets only. A 300-megaton attack aimed at our cities would put inescapable deaths (with everybody in some shelter) at 35%. A 3,000-megaton attack on cities would produce 80% dead! *Life* follows with plans and prices for fallout shelters. I. F. Stone asks: "Why should President Kennedy lend his name to *Life's* wicked stunt?" Shelter stocks will boom, and this might be some stimulus to the building trades.

Philip Wylie (SANE publication) says there will probably be not one H bomb attack, but repeated attacks; people will have to stay in their shelters not for weeks, but for *months*. One matter unmentioned by the civil defense drillers is *firestorms* when bombs hit a city. "Such firestorms would either roast alive all persons in the shelters under them, or smother them . . . Shelters beneath firestorms would be death traps . . . A city shelter is the last place any informed person would want to be caught dead in." Another thing unmentioned by the civil defense publicists is this: "The explosion of an H bomb, day or night, would cause all persons indoors or out within view of the fireball to look at it, by an uncontrollable reflex. And such would be made blind instantly, even at distances of 40 miles . . . Scores of thousands, after one glance, would be helpless. Their cars, trucks, trains and planes would smash."

"About five million people," says *Life*, "would die, less than three per cent of the population. This in itself is a ghastly number. But you have to look at it coldly."

I. F. Stone has this comment on that: "*Life* has been telling us righteously that the godless Chinese Reds put little value on human life. Mao is willing to see millions die to wipe out capitalism but Henry Luce is willing to see millions die to wipe out communism. Kennedy, like Krushchev, prepares the public mind to gamble all on Berlin."

Newburgh

Said the New York Times: "After reveling for two months in the applause of those who like to evade social responsibility by assuring themselves that most people on relief are shiftless no-accounts, the city of Newburgh, N. Y., has apparently beaten a quiet retreat from the most obnoxious features of its restrictive new welfare code." In court most of city manager Joseph McD. Mitchell's program had been found illegal. The president of the Los Angeles chapter of the National Association of Social Workers said the Newburgh welfare crackdown had been built into a national hoax in an attempt to revive the "Elizabethan poor laws". But this attempt received the praise of Barry Goldwater, and brought Mitchell invitations around the country to speak to the Young Americans for Freedom.

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wants to happen. Then the powerful Committee of One Million (the China Lobby), which is related also to Young Americans for Freedom and the Goldwater group, will start a campaign to get the U.S. out of the U.N. In this the John Birch societies and all rightist groups will join, and on this slogan we might see a Goldwater-Judd bandwagon in 1964.

For all these years the U.S.S.R. has been on the short end of the voting in the U.N., but has stayed in it. If now the U.S. begins to suffer voting reverses in the U.N., how great will be our staying power?

We remember Churchill's defense of the U.N.: "It is better to jaw-jaw than to war-war." We may presently have to help justify the U.N. to the American people.

This will be a long and troubled session on the East River.

MFSA Members

The Rev. Charles L. Warren, of St. Mark's Methodist Church, New York City, was a summer preacher in England and Scotland.

The Rev. Chester E. Hodgson, of Kings Highway Church, Brooklyn, was one of a summer group touring the Middle East.

The Rev. Norman O. Edwards, administrator of the Bethany Deaconess Hospital, Brooklyn, is in a \$300,000 campaign to finish a new million-dollar addition.

The Rev. Tracey K. Jones, executive secretary for Southeast Asia, Division of World Missions of The Methodist Church, contributed an article to the Sept. 15 issue of *Concern* on China.

Dr. T. T. Brumbaugh, executive secretary for the Far East in the Division of World Missions, spoke at an institute in Washington, words of advice to prospective travelers in foreign countries.

The Rev. Loyd F. Worley, in a letter to the July 20 "*Christian Advocate*", refers to Ralph Lord Roy's "*Communism and the Churches*" and states: "I still challenge Mr. Roy or anyone else to submit evidence of any statement of the Methodists named (in the book) which is out of harmony with the New Testament, or cannot be duplicated by similar statements of top Protestant leadership . . . there is too much willingness to throw some little men to the wolves. The author continues to be vague about the so-called 'Communist line' and he still accepts the theory of 'guilt-by-association'. As Dr. Willard Uphaus has put it, 'I did not associate with the Communists in order to be duped, but to understand them and influence them.'"

The Rev. J. Edward Carothers, Schenectady, has been named a member of the Board of Christian Social Concerns, of The Methodist Church. In a letter in the July 20 issue of the *Christian Advocate* he is critical of the "lifenessness of the editorial page" and "a frightened editorial spirit". He contributed a book review to the August 17 issue, as did *Charles S. Milligan*, professor of Christian ethics at Iliff School of Theology, Denver.

We express sympathy to the *Rev. Leon L. Loofborow* of the California-Nevada Conference on the passing of

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We Commend

The Sept. 15 issue of *Concern*, on China, all points of view, published by the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church.

The Methodist Student Movement for its actions at its annual meeting this summer: calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; asking the U.S. to quit unilaterally blocking the admission of mainland China into the U.N; for integration at all levels in the church and its institutions; for universal disarmament; deploring the intimations that the U.S. would soon resume nuclear tests.

West Berlin

William Forrest, Berlin reporter to the London Daily Mail: "If something isn't done at once to curb the West Berliners I don't like to think what might happen . . . For two days a West Berlin mob massed before the Brandenburg Gate (in the British sector) hurled taunts and insults at the Communist People's Police . . . We ordered the West Berliners back a half mile or so and (they) have not been allowed to return. A British officer told me: 'There is only one word for it—provocation. I'm not going to be dragged into World War III by a bunch of Berlin teen-agers if I can help it.' But what do we find at the Friedrichstrasse crossing which the Americans control? . . . The Patton tank with its guns trained on the Reds . . . the pavements chock-a-block . . . with a howling mob of teen-age louts pouring a stream of unprintable abuse at the Vopos (Communist People's Police). Looking on, I wondered. These young toughs, had they been born a generation sooner—wouldn't you have found them in Hitler's Brownshirt army, beating up 'the dirty Jews'? . . ."

Integration

No violence attending school integration this fall—the police and mayor of Atlanta are especially to be commended for the preparations they made there—but it was only a token integration. *U.S. News and World Report* headline: "The slow march of integration—After 7 years, 7 percent." Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina still untouched.

American Nazi Party

Jewish papers, Jewish Congressmen, are receiving swastika-marked postcards mailed from the American Nazi Party Headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, bearing these grisly legends: "Juden Raus", "Bring Back Auschwitz", Rockwell to Power—the Jews are Going Up the Smokestack." The fact that two decades after Hitler there is an American Nazi Party is a dismal commentary on the sickness and irreverence of our times. Ask Postmaster General J. Edward Daly, Washington, D.C., to stop the use of U.S. mails for hate and genocide agitation.

Belgrade

The 25 unaligned nations which met at Belgrade represent one billion people, one-fourth of the constituency of the U.N. President Kennedy sent them a message on the right of self-determination for West

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Notes

his wife this summer. He has just published a new book, a history of fifty years of the Methodist Church in California, "*Cross in the Sunset*".

Laymen of the New York Conference of The Methodist Church presented a citation to Mr. Chester A. Smith of Peekskill, N. Y., who has been an elected delegate to every General Conference of The Methodist Church since 1916, terming him "the conscience of the Methodist Church."

Dr. Lester W. Auman, former superintendent of the Brooklyn South District, New York East Conference of The Methodist Church, was honored at a luncheon upon the occasion of his retirement early this summer.

Among the initiators of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights, in New York Sept. 23-24, were Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith, Dr. Willard Uphaus, and the Rev. William Howard Melish, the Rev. Richard Morford, the Rev. Lee H. Ball, Dr. Royal W. France, and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Hallinan of California. Mrs. Harriet Patterson of Rochester attended, as did two of our members from Detroit.

Dr. Willard Uphaus joined in a tribute to Claude Williams at the Hotel Belmont Plaza in New York Sept. 28. Mrs. Marion Davidson Munsell, who has long helped Claude Williams' cause in the South, worked to organize the tribute. Mrs. Munsell and Mrs. Royal W. France also keep the Religious Freedom Committee going.

Dr. Harry F. Ward addressed the Monday Club at their opening fall luncheon at Christ Church, New York October 9. The Monday Club is composed of forty leading Methodist clergymen from the New York, New York East and Newark Conferences of The Methodist Church.

An impressive list of MFSA members signed as sponsors, including our President, Bishop Edgar Love, our Vice President, the Rev. Edward L. Peet, and Dr. Henry Hitt Crane.

"I walked into the restaurant to be served. If you want to charge me with being colored, I'm guilty", Wallace F. Nelson, Philadelphia pacifist, said to Judge J. DeWeese Carter in Elkton, Md. He and his wife Juanita, with a friend Rose Robinson, had been arrested and mistreated by State Troopers in a restaurant on U. S. 40 near Elkton. They simply stopped to get something to eat, had no intention of beginning a crusade, and were surprised when service was refused and the troopers were called to arrest them on a charge of "trespassing". The three went on a 17-day hunger strike until they should be released. Bishop Edgar Love, MFSA president, led a prominent delegation to intercede for release, which has been granted. The Baltimore Afro-American gave the case front-page coverage. Wallace Nelson is the brother of the Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, of the Scott Methodist Church Detroit, one of our MFSA vice-presidents.

Bishop Love of Baltimore, James Dombrowski of New Orleans, were in a delegation of nineteen Southern Clergymen who presented a petition at the White House for clemency for Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson. Ten prominent Britons, including Vera Brittain, Sir Phillip Gibbs, Phyllis Bottome, and Dr. Donald Soper of the West London Methodist Mission, sent a clemency petition to President Kennedy for clemency for Braden and Wilkinson.

Berlin, which failed to impress them, as most of them had first-hand experience of the denial of self-determination by the colonial powers. Washington was annoyed too that they condemned the Soviet for resuming nuclear tests only in muted tones. When he signed the \$4 billion U.S. foreign aid bill President Kennedy commented that those nations should be favored recipients "who have our view of the world crisis." On this the *Nation* comments: "Powerful as the United States is, it is not powerful enough to spit on the neutrals with impunity." I. F. Stone says the non-aligned nations can hardly act as peacemakers when they themselves are beneficiaries of the cold war, and seek concessions from both East and West. To the nations at Belgrade, the ending of colonialism, Western-style was the overriding issue. To the Africans the Americans are linked through NATO with the Portuguese, British and French against whom they are still struggling; and besides our own race relations at home are not too good. While the Russians may oppress Hungarians and lock up East Germans that is a long way off, and neither are colored peoples. Because the Soviet Union is a rival of the West, the anti-colonialists get help from Russia without which they could be crushed. They probably intend to stay clear of the Soviet orbit. So Belgrade asked for all possible support for Algerians and Angolans, demanded evacuation of French troops from Tunisia, criticized the U.S. base in Cuba, denounced South African apartheid. The Belgrade nations further called for complete disarmament, expansion of the U.N. Security Council, a "more appropriate structure" for the U.N. secretariat, admission of mainland China to the U.N.

Monroe, N. C.

Monroe, N. C. is the southeastern headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan. It was also the headquarters of the Union County NAACP. 18 Freedom Riders, returning from court appearances in Jackson, Miss., stopped in Monroe at the request of Robert F. Williams, head of the Union County NAACP. A week's picketing, for integration, was organized. August 26 and 27, mob violence was directed against the pickets, with police encouragement. The pickets, not those leading the mob, were arrested. After the arrests, the NAACP declared its Union County branch defunct. Some of those in jail face life sentences on framed-up charges. Others, including Robert F. Williams, are being sought on virtual shoot-on-sight orders. The Negro community in Monroe needs help, the lawyers need money. Help may be sent to the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants, Suite 1117, 141 Broadway, New York 6.

600 Million Christians

Norman Cousins wrote in the *Saturday Review*: "Needed, two billion angry men to demand that their governments stop the mad race toward extinction." If we just get 600 million determined Christians!

Would You Help?

Let us know if you wish to help us get new readers and members, by distributing a few sample copies of our Bulletin each month to interested friends. Tell us how many to send you.

RECOMMENDED READING

"Dare We Be Free?" — The Meaning of the Attempt to Outlaw the Communist Party — Herbert Aptheker. Paperback, \$1.00; Cloth, \$2.50. Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, Room 1525, 22 East 17th St., New York 3.

"Dear Mr. President" — An Open Letter on Foreign Policy — Harrop and Ruth Freeman. American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th St., Philadelphia 2.

Religious Freedom News, October, on the fundamentalist-militarist-fascist alliance. Religious Freedom Committee, 118 East 28th St., New York 16.

"Freedom: Promise and Menace" — Scott Nearing. \$3.50. Social Science Institute, Harborside, Maine.

"Public Ownership in the U. S. A." — edited by Helen Alfred. P. O. Box 164, New York 24, \$1.

"Toward a Socialist America" — edited by Helen Alfred. P. O. Box 164, New York 24. \$1.50.

"On the Brink" — Jerome Davis and Gen. Hugh B. Hester. Lyle Stuart, Publisher, 225 Lafayette St., New York 12. \$2.95.

"The Road from Sharpeville" — Bernard Sachs. Marzani and Munzell, Publishers, 100 West 23rd St., New York 11. \$1.

From: National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 17 East 45th St., New York 17:

"Bomb Shelters Will Not Save Us" — Robert B. Meyner.

"Facts You Should Know about Fallout"

"Why I Believe There Will Be No All-Out War" — Philip Wylie.

"Excerpts from Snow's Speech to American Scientists"

"Case for Unilateral Disarmament" — Erich Fromm. 25¢.

"Neither Hide Nor Run" — The Case against Civil Defense — Alfred Hassler. 15¢.

"A Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Now". 10¢

"Disarmament. What Kind? How Much?" 10¢.

"The Economics of Disarmament". 10¢

"Freedomways" — A Quarterly of the Negro Freedom Movement. Issued thus far, Spring and Summer numbers, 1961. 799 Broadway, New York 3. \$3.50 for four issues. \$5 foreign.

Harper's: September 1961:

Kennedy's Economists — Hobart Rowen.

Violence in the City Streets — Jane Jacobs.

The Peace Corps' Secret Mission — Benjamin DeMott. October 1961: A Way Out of the Welfare Mess — Edgar May.

My Escape from the C. I. A. — Hughes Rudd.

Houston's Superpatriots — Willie Morris.

The College Scene.

Atlantic: October 1961:

Report: East Germany. South Vietnam. Portugal. The Arabs of Palestine — Martha Gellhorn.

Reporter: Sept. 28, 1961:

They Call Themselves Neutrals — George Bailey.

Spotlight on the House (of Representatives) — Douglass Cater.

A Visit to the Rebels of Angola — Richard Mathews.

New Republic: Sept. 25, 1961:

Mr. Walter's Squeeze Play (editorial).

The Meaning of Belgrade — Laquer and Sherman.

If Laos Is Lost — Denis Warner.

Integration — the Seven Lean Years — Alexander M. Bickel.

The Subversive Lord Russell — Gerald W. Johnson.

Churchman: September 1961

The Berlin Folly — Gen. Hugh B. Hester.

Nation: September 16, 1961:

Hellbent for the Moon — Carl Dreher.

Kennedy's Gamble on Latin America — David Smyth.

Sept. 23: Power of the Non-Aligned — Frederick Kuh.

Political Future of Dr. King — Bruce M. Galpin.

Saturday Review: Sept. 23:

Nuclear War: Life-and-Death Questions (editorial) — Norman Cousins.

How the World Sees the United States — Virginius Dabney.

Saturday Evening Post: Sept. 30, 1961:

The South Will Change — Ralph McGill.

Christian Century: July 12, 1961:

Back the National Council (editorial).

Whose Last Best Hope? (on the U.N.) — Betty Pilkington.

August 2: A Commendable Retreat (editorial) (Defense Secretary McNamara's order ending military attempts to shape American thinking.)

August 30: Time to Turn Back (editorial on Berlin crisis).

Sept. 6 and 13: The New Papal Encyclical, I and II — Paul Ramsey.

Sept. 20: Civil Rule Still Stands (editorial).

Sept. 27: What Happened at Belgrade — Homer A. Jack.

SPECIAL OFFER

To MFSA members: "Citizens of One World", new book edited by Jerome Davis, \$1. Chapters by Adlai Stevenson, Frank Laubach, Justice Learned Hand, and others. Order from 11 Forest Blvd., Ardsley, N. Y.

ASK THE PRESIDENT TO DIRECT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO DECLARE THE McCARRAN ACT UNENFORCEABLE.